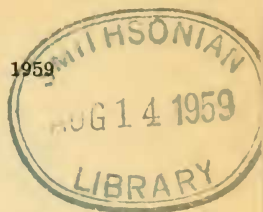


PROCEEDINGS  
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A NEW GENUS AND TWO NEW SPECIES OF LEAF-  
HOPPERS FROM SOUTH AMERICA  
(HOMOPTERA: CICADELLIDAE: NEOCOELIDIINAE)

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The new leafhoppers characterized in this paper are rather notable insects. The collection localities indicate that these species are jungle dwellers in the hinterlands of South America. They represent the largest members of the subfamily Neocoelidiinae as yet described. Superficially, their habitus is reminiscent of some of the larger Neotropical Gyponinae. However, this similarity fades with a closer examination.

**Megacoelidia** new genus

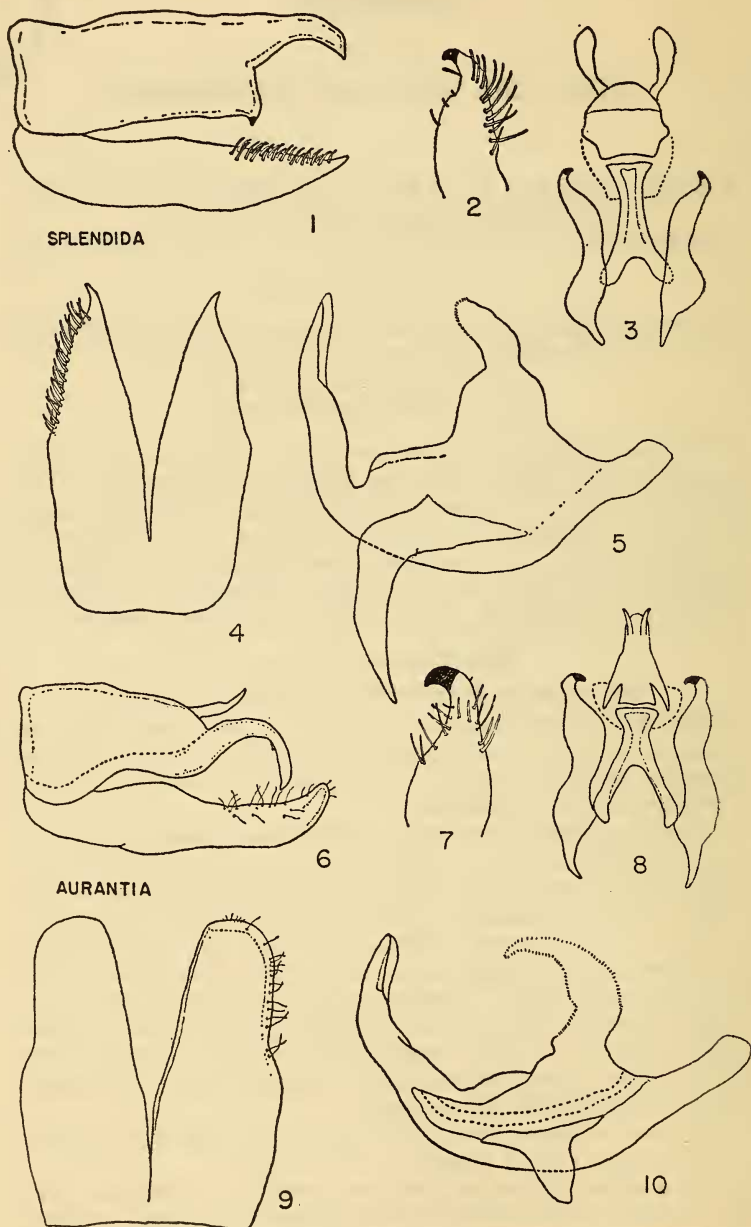
Type of genus **Megacoelidia splendida** new species

While *Megacoelidia* does not appear to be very close to any described genus, it has the exceedingly long antennae plus the carina separating the face and crown which represents a condition found in several genera of Neocoelidiinae.

Large robust leafhoppers. Head comparatively small, slightly less than two-thirds as wide as pronotum. Eyes rather small. Crown subquadrate, much wider than long, produced beyond eyes and distinctly concave. Posterior margin of crown carinate, lateral margins subcarinate. A distinct carina running transversely between ocelli which are on the anterior margin of the crown. Face long, with clypellus exceeding genae distally. Clypellus parallel sided and medianly subcarinate. Oblique ledge above each antennal pit well developed. Antennae longer than body. Pronotum large, slightly indented on posterior margin. Scutellum large and triangular. Tegmina long, with venation similar to that of other Neocoelidiinae.

Coloration in known species deep orange to orange with a narrow black border on apex of tegmina.

Male genitalia. Plates large and fused basally. Valve lacking. Pygofer variously modified distally with elongations or processes. Connective



*Megacoelidia splendida* (figs. 1-5) and *Megacoelidia aurantia* (figs. 6-10). 1 and 6, lateral view of pygofer and male plate; 2 and 7, apex of style; 3 and 8, ventral aspect of styles, connective, and aedeagus; 4 and 9, male plates; 5 and 10, lateral view of aedeagus.

Y-shaped and clearly articulated with the aedeagus. Style slender with one apical lobe. Aedeagus stout with apical portion recurved. Gonopore opens dorsally and below the apex.

***Megacoelidia splendida* new species**

Length.—Male 13 mm.

Coloration.—Venter and legs pale orange. First tibia with a black stripe its length on anterior face. Second tibia with a black stripe on basal half. Third tibia with an elongate basal spot. Face pale orange. Scape and pedicel light brown, flagellum dark brown. Crown orange. Pronotum mainly orange, tending to yellow cephalad and with a narrow black border on posterior margin. Scutellum yellow. Tegmina orange, basally of a slightly darker shade, with a narrow black border on apex.

Male genital structures.—(figs. 1-5) Male plates pointed apically, points turning laterad. Apex of pygofer with a dorsal extension and ventral tooth. Aedeagus stout with a pair of long lateral processes and recurved apically. Gonopore opens dorsally at base of recurved portion.

HOLOTYPE Male, Esperanza, Brazil, State of Amazonas, August 9, 1920. U.S.N.M. type number 64652. Female unknown.

The black posterior margin of the pronotum and the many differences in the genitalia will separate this species from the only other known member of the genus.

Dr. Henry Dietrich of Cornell University very kindly supplied the following original collection data: "Brazil, Amazonas. Down the Rio Solimões from Brazilian frontier, Tabatinga and Esperanza and mouth of Rio Javari, (early Aug. 9) to Capacetes, São Paulo de Olivença and beyond." Rio Solimões is that portion of the Amazon River bordering the southernmost tip of Colombia and running into Peru. Both Tabatinga and São Paulo de Olivença are towns on the Rio Solimões in Brazil. Tabatinga is very near the Colombian border and is situated directly southeast of Leticia, Colombia. Rio Javari is the river which separates Brazil and Peru on the northern portion of their common border. The only "Esperanza" in this section of Brazil is Boa Esperança on the Jandiutuba River which is situated slightly east and south of São Paulo de Olivença.

***Megacoelidia aurantia* new species**

Length.—Male 13 mm.

Coloration.—Venter and legs pale orange. First tibia like *splendida*. Second and third without black markings. Face and antennae like *splendida*. Crown, pronotum, scutellum, and tegmina a uniform deep orange. Tegmina with a narrow black apical border as in *splendida*.

Male genital structures.—(figs. 6-10) Male plates with apex broadly rounded and blunt. Apex of pygofer with a short dorsal process and a long decurved ventral process. Aedeagus stout, apex recurved, with a pair of short lateral processes. Gonopore opens dorsally near base of recurved portion.

HOLOTYPE Male, Chaparé (Yungas), Bolivia, 1-49, Bridarolli. U.S.N.M. type number 64653. Female unknown.

The lack of a black posterior margin on the pronotum and the distinctive genital structures will separate *aurantia* from *splendida*.

Chaparé is the name of a river, and Yungas is a general region. Both of these are now included in the Bolivian state of Cochabamba.